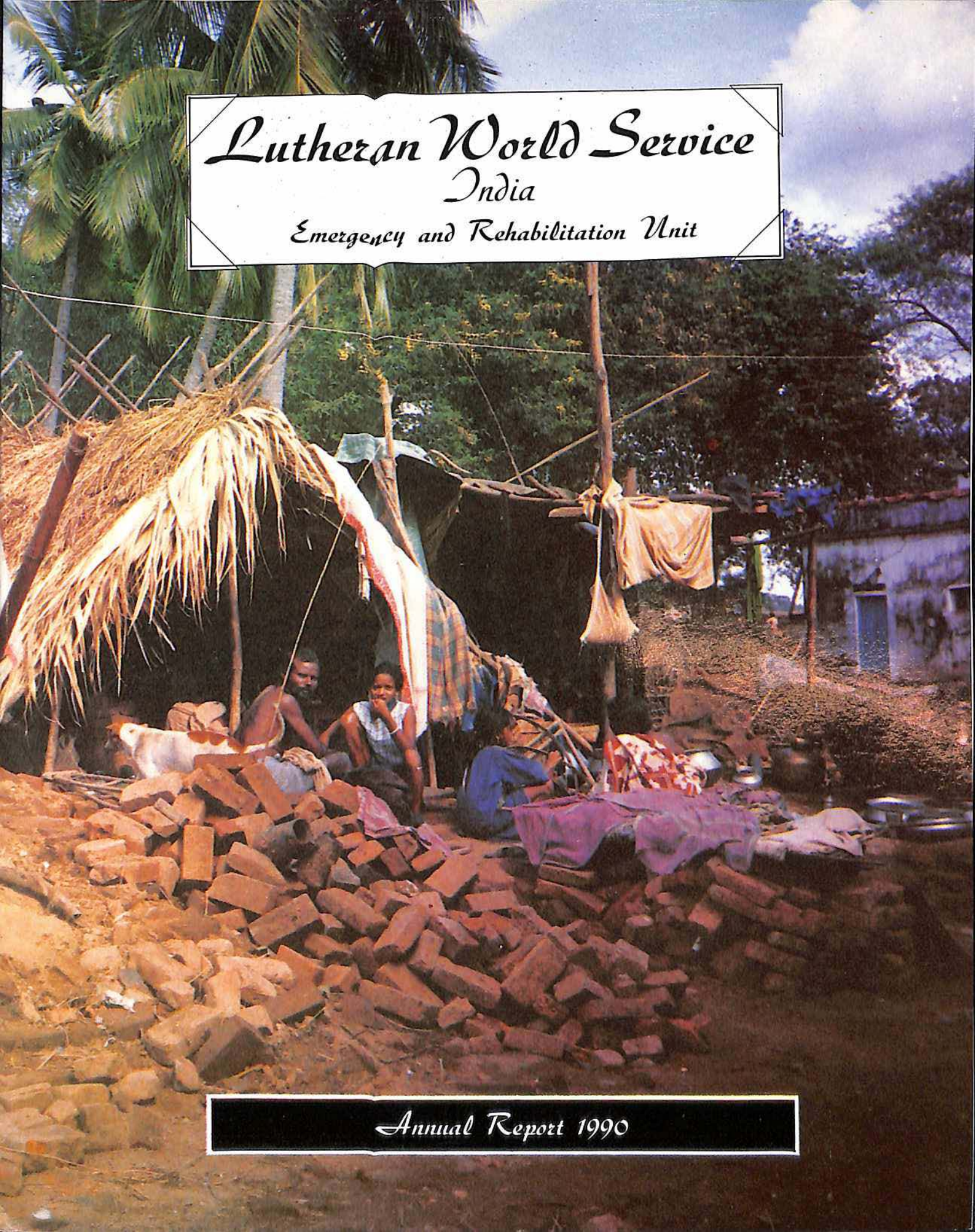
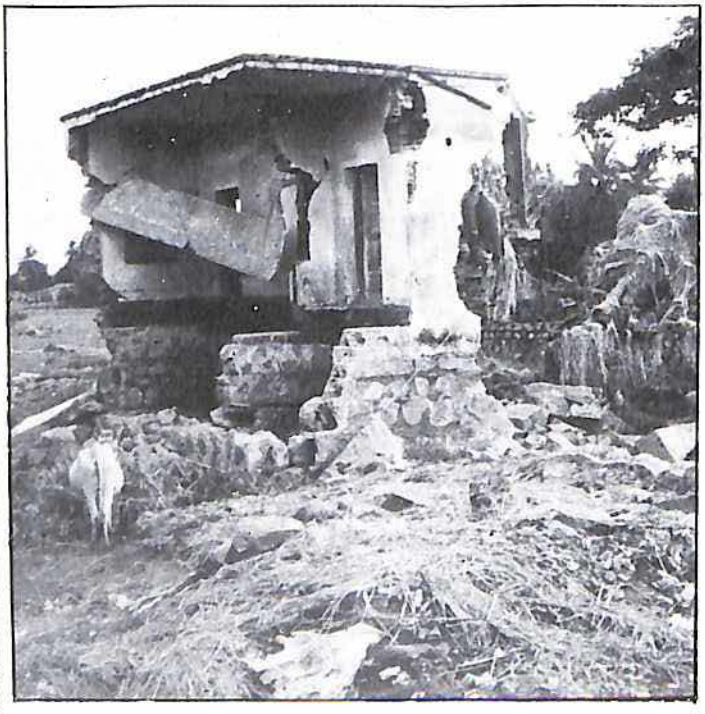


Lutheran World Service
India
Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit

Annual Report 1990

Cover: "IMPROVISED SHELTERS"
(Ganjam flash flood)



Back Cover (inset): AFTERMATH OF THE FLASH FLOOD

With the Compliments

of

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Cable LUTHSERVIS

A Report on the Activities of
Lutheran World Service — India

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit during the year 1990

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FROM THE DIRECTOR, LWS(I)

The Sub-continent of India with its varying vagaries of nature frequently bring natural calamities or disasters of very great magnitude in the country. Some time it occurs every year. In 1990 with the exception of a cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and a flash flood in Orissa, the rest of the country was more or less undisturbed.

This situation literally enabled the E & R Unit of LWS to cope up with the backlog of restoration or rehabilitation programmes in different States. In Bihar the housing for earthquake victims and the restoration programme for the riot-torn victims of Bhagalpur were to be expedited. In Orissa the drought prevention projects in Kalahandi and Balasore districts were to be completed. In the State of West Bengal the residual rehabilitation programme for the cyclone affected community such as construction of a large number of primary schools and sinking of tubewells were to be speeded up. All these diverse activities went in full swing in 1990 uninterruptedly

Simultaneously the E & R Unit organized emergency relief measures in Andhra Pradesh, at the request of the State Government, UELCI Madras and Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church in Guntur for the cyclone victims in Guntur, which happened to be the worst hit district. A very timely and speedy emergency relief programme was taken up for the flash flood victims of Ganjam district in response to a request from the Govt. of Orissa.

The E & R Unit is presently experimenting a land development programme for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in close collaboration with the district authorities. In this experiment the beneficiary plays a very important role and if it succeeds the weaker section will be benefited immensely.

Our drilling operation continued unabated in drought prone districts of Kalahandi, Balasore and Mayurbhanj of Orissa State to provide potable water in the interior and unidentified villages. At the end of the year we started drilling in Bolangir district as well. Also during the year four training camps were organized to train the beneficiaries in hand pump maintenance.

Our thanks are due to our Headquarters in Geneva and to our donor agencies for their generous response to our request for assistance in spite of other global pressing demands on them. I also would like to express our heart felt thanks to the United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India, its Division of Social Action and the Lutheran Churches in India for their support, cooperation and guidance. We are thankful to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal for their continued support and cooperation and their understanding when we were unable to honour some of their requests. Our special thanks to the community whom we assisted for their sincere cooperation given to our field staff who lived and worked with them.

Finally my sincerest thanks and appreciation to all those who worked hard to make this programme a success.

Erling Nielsen,
Director,
LWS (I), Calcutta

March, 1991.

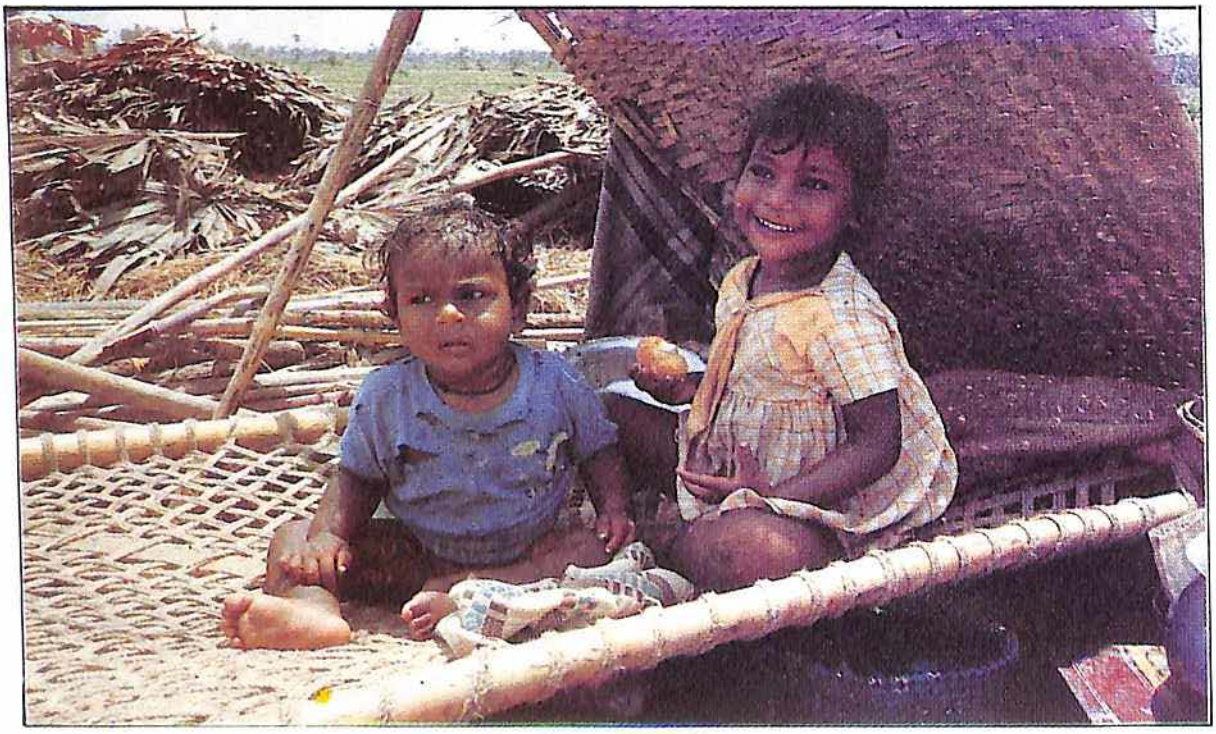
INTRODUCTION

Early in 1990 an uneasy calm prevailed in the eastern region of India viz. Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. But this was broken when Andhra Pradesh was heavily hit by an unprecedented cyclone in May, 1990 and subsequently a flash flood in October, 1990 played havoc in Orissa State. Fortunately no major natural calamities disturbed the peace of West Bengal or Bihar during the year. Lutheran World Service (India) rehabilitation team were able to carry out peacefully the rehabilitation programmes of previous years cyclone victims in Sunderbans in West Bengal and riot victims of Bhagalpur in Bihar. Simultaneously two relief teams were operating in Andhra and Orissa.

ANDHRA PRADESH

CYCLONE

The severest "Cyclone of the Century" hit the coastal region of Andhra Pradesh on 9th and 10th May, 1990 causing a human death toll of about 1000 or more, killing 122,000 live stock heads, destroying hundreds of poultry farms large and small and affecting a total population of approx. 9 million in the coastal belt. The coastal districts badly hit were Krishna, East and West Godavari, Vishakhapatnam, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore. Approx. 550,000 houses were either partially or completely destroyed. An esteemed national Eaglish daily described the condition of Guntur destrict as follows — "Stench of animal carcasses and dead poultry birds mingled with people's sorrow over the loss of life and harvested paddy — the gloomy blend clings to villages in six cyclone battered mandals in Guntur district — all within 10 KM of the Bay of Bengal".



In deep distress yet smiles.

GUNTUR DISTRICT

Guntur was the worst affected district; 732 villages were severely battered; 2.3 million people were badly hit; Approx. 518,000 houses were either partially damaged or fully destroyed. Human lives lost in Guntur alone was 360 and live stock approx. 56000. The estimated damage to crops in 25251.70 hectares is over 96 crores of rupees. ($ 55 million)

The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh plunged in to relief operations all over the cyclone hit districts. Organised hundreds of relief camps, emergency medical programmes and also immunisation against Cholera and Typhoid.

It was in Guntur district that Lutheran World Service conducted a preliminary survey at the request of the churches U.E.L.C.I Maadras and A.E.L.C. Guntur, to initiate relief operations immediately. The district level authorities assigned Repalli and Nizampatnam for emergency relief programme.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

Lutheran World Service (India) relief team, with five truck loads of relief supplies moved in to Guntur district on 28th of May, 1990 and relief operations commenced early in June. Nutrition Programme for children and nursing and expectant mothers, distribution of polythene sheets to provide temporary shelter to the homeless and distribution of clothing started in full swing. The emergency programme continued up to the end of August, 1990. During the period the following items were distributed.

Programme	Commodities used & No. of Beneficiaries		
1. Nutrition for 3 months	(a) Milk Powder	10 M.T.	Average 3,900
	(b) Emergency Rations	1000 cartons	persons per day
2. Clothing	(a) Dhoti (men's wear)	6857 Nos.	Men
	(b) Sari	6632 Nos.	Women
	(c) Boy's set	1959 Nos.	Boys
	(d) Girl's set	2028 Nos.	Girls
3. Temporary Roofing	Plastic Sheets	2969 Nos. Families	

The emergency relief assistance that LWS rendered to cyclone victims helped or assisted approx. 100,000 people

Watching in utter destruction.

CHURCH'S PARTICIPATION

Lutheran World Service (India) is happy to mention here that the Cathedral Relief Service of St. Paul's Cathedral Calcutta donated 650 sets of boys and 650 sets of girls garments for distribution among the cyclone victims in Andhra Pradesh. We appreciate this good gesture shown to us and to the suffering community.

The entire relief operation by LWS team was rendered possible because of the initiative taken by UELCI Madras at the commencement of the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and subsequently the assistance given by the Andhra Evengelical Lutheran Church in Guntur. AELC volunteers were already in the field and when LWS started the programme some of the volunteers joined our team and worked for the entire period of the emergency operation. We are immensely grateful to UELCI Madras and AELC Guntur for their excellent cooperation.

HOUSING

Lutheran World Service (India) is seriously considering a housing programme for the cyclone victims. According to the government statistics, in Guntur district alone there were 284,491 houses fully damaged and 234,014 houses partially destroyed. The Government was able to give Rs 500 only for those who lost their houses completely and Rs 200 for the damaged one. The Government requested voluntary agencies to come forward in providing pucca houses to the cyclone victims. LWS is also hoping to take up a housing scheme as early as possible.

BIHAR EARTHQUAKE TRAGEDY

On August 21, 1988 at 4.45 A.M. the vast sub-himalayan terrain of North Bihar was slowly waking up but to experience the most devastating earthquake, lasting only for 40 seconds which left a trail of sudden death and heavy destruction of public buildings and human habitations of the area.

This second worst earthquake of the Century rocked the entire North Bihar; the worst hit districts were Madhubani, Darbhanga, Monghir and Saharsa. The tremor was also felt in almost all North Eastern States. As estimated by the Govt. of Bihar the death toll was atleast 500. 150,000 houses completely collapsed. Lutheran World Service (India) was asked by the Govt. of Bihar to take up a housing programme in Laukahi block one of the badly affected blocks in Madhubani district almost on the border of India and Nepal; 4 people died, several hundred injured and more than 5000 houses damaged.

Laukahi with a total population of 129,000 both Hindus and Muslims are economically very backward. Majority of the population are labourers and migrate to other states for work seasonally. Climate of the area is also hostile to the community, extremely hot in summer, perishing cold in winter and with heavy rains during monsoon. Flash flood is a common feature of the area causing destruction and death almost every year. Laukahi block is also far away from the district headquarters and often during the monsoon the block is cut off from the district headquarters. Communication is almost difficult and transport system is altogether inadequate.

It is in this block that LWS started a housing scheme to put up pucca houses with two rooms measuring 11′ × 8′ and 8′ × 8′ and 4′ wide verandah with reinforced concrete roof and thick brick walls of cement mortor. The estimated cost was Rs. 18000 (US$ 1200) for each house. The commitment was to construct 500 houses within 31st December, 1989. Before construction started, a survey was conducted to select the beneficiaries, the most poor and needy families. This was mainly accomplished by the Lutheran World Service field staff who lived in the villages, and made rapport with the villagers and studied their economic conditions. The local Government Officials also helped in this exercise by providing information and facts. Government also issued

Completed pucca houses.

Collector of Madhubani inaugurating housing colony while it rains heavily.

the ownership documents to the beneficiaries who needed it desperately.

There have been considerable impediments in the construction of the houses. Some times there has been utter scarcity of the building materials in the area and some times the prices were too high and not the least transportation of these materials from one place to another was also a problem. All these resulted in the delay of the completion of the programme from 31st December, 1989 to June, 1990. Due to paucity of funds we could not construct all the 500 houses, but only 418 nos.

Nevertheless the most encouraging part of the whole project was the enthusiastic participation of the beneficiaries in the house construction. All the beneficiaries took keen interest in the construction of their own house, such as clearing the debris, digging the foundation, raising the ground, making the earthern flooring of the house and water curing during the construction period. They voluntarily put up the vedrandah of their own house, which was purposely kept open in the plan as their part of contribution. The beneficiaries enjoyed in doing this which gave them a sense of satisfaction.

The LWS team finally withdrew from the area on 7th July, 1990 after a simple and meaningful programme on the 5th, the inauguration of a housing colony by the Collector of Madhubani.

BHAGALPUR TRAGEDY

The communal riot that flared up at the end of 1989 resulted in widespread killings in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The district of Bhagalpur in Bihar was the worst hit, where 721 people including women and children were reported dead. The street fightings with arms and ammunitions coupled with arson and looting swiftly spread to rural areas, and innocent people have been killed in the name of religion.

About two hundred and six (206) villages and mohallas were affected by the communal strife, either partially or fully. Irrespective of the size of the village the destruction had a common nature — anything inflammable was burned, valuables were looted or destroyed, livestock was chased or taken away, open and dug wells filled with filth and dirt and often with dead bodies both human and animal, crops and fodder were set on fire and those materials which could not be taken away were destroyed. The scene was almost the same in all the villages which indicated, this was a planned activity supported by anti- socials and criminals.

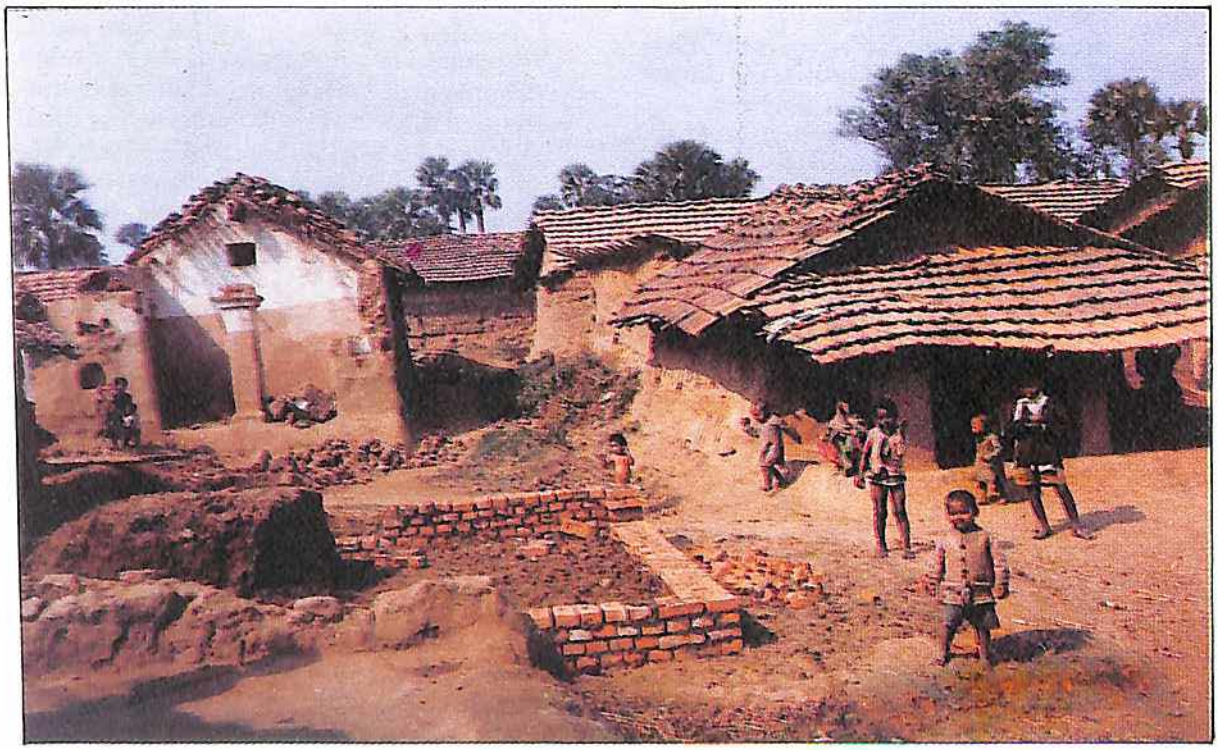
RELIEF & REHABILITATION

The Govt. of Bihar and a number of indigenous organisations moved fast to give succor and relief to the people. For thousands, those who have fled from their villages, relief camps were opened. The distribution of food materials, clothing, utensils etc was taken up by different organisations and government. Lutheran World Service (India) was asked to assist with children's garments. After a primary survey to assess the need, 10,237 sets of garments were distributed to the needy children. This distribution impressed the whole community and the administration, which asked us to take up more programmes which would facilitate an early rehabilitation for the distressed community.

Besides giving material support to the affected people the immediate task before us was to build confidence in people and also to defuse the suspicion within the neighbouring communities about possible retaliation. It was a very sensitive job for our team. Thanks a lot for the volunteer group sent by the initiative of Sri Baba Amte and Sri Raj Mohan Gandhi who were with us for many weeks. We opened temporary shelter camps in a few villages namely Bathoria, Kumratu and Bindtola as an experiment. Within few days we could start nutrition programme for the children and expectant mothers. We covered an average of 2,954 beneficiaries a day for their share of a cup of milk and a piece of nutritious biscuit. It helped a lot to win the confidence of people as well as to strengthen our relationship with District authorities and local organisations. In the meantime one of our groups was actively involved in mobilising local voluntary groups to work for communal peace and harmony.

CLEANING OF DUG WELLS AND SINKING OF TUBEWELLS

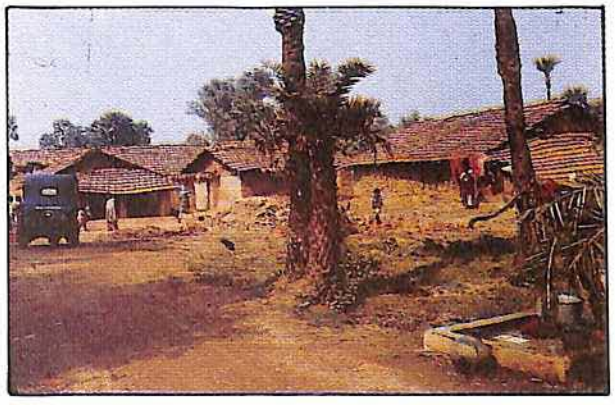
Our living in the tension ridden villages provided very good experience and it helped a long way to design a viable and locally acceptable rehabilitation package. We have mobilised the beneficiary community to clean up the open wells which were polluted during the riots. Foodgrains were given to those who volunteered to do the work as a gesture from



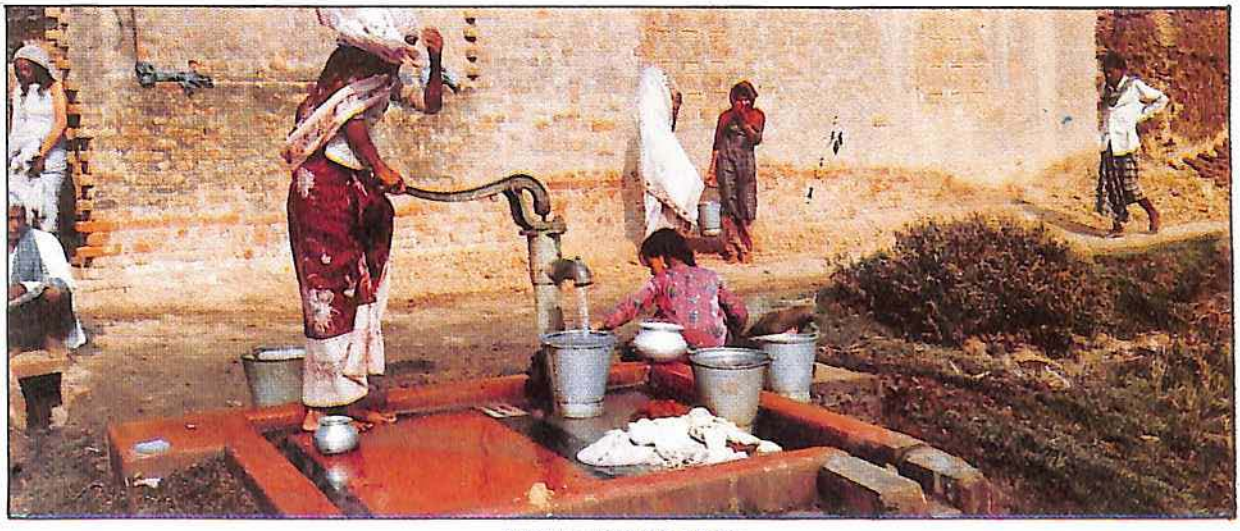
Each one according to his need.
(The Community was motivated to build their own house to look just the same as it was).

our side. We could clean up 56 polluted open wells. People gained confidence by that time to take up more work. At least in one village the group could plan out a programe to make a community tank. Soon after we completed the village tank, another local voluntary association helped the people to use it for pisciculture, which could be an income for the community. Simultaneously we installed 40 tubewells for giving safe drinking water where cleaning of open wells seemed impossible. People suspected that at least few dug wells were filled with human bodies and any re-excavation might cause an unwanted tension, finally we decided to put up tubewells in those areas.

We had to wait for a few months to start our housing materials assistance in order to prepare the beneficiary community as well as neighbouring communities to accept them back without any suspicion. The resources available with us was sufficient only to put up about 400 traditional houses. The rebuilding of mud walls wherever it was necessary, the putting up of bamboos and sal poles structure and the local transporting were met by the beneficiaries. They were badly in need of moral support which was provided with our constant touch with them. The materials were distributed as they made progress in their share of work. Within a very short time the villages that were covered as experiment had become models to many villages. The Govt. of Bihar and Central Government took keen interest in our programme. The villages where we operated were visited by various dignitories, as Hon'ble members of the Planning Commission, Ministers of the State and Central Government. This was a great encouragement for LWS staff and the local community. As a token of appreciation the District Administration made available, the financial resources sufficient enough to reconstruct at least another 248 houses. SEWA, Bhagalpur, a local organisation also extended their support to us whole heartedly. By the end of the year 1990 we could successfully complete 746 houses in as many as 9 villages. This was made possible because of the active support we received from the district authorities as well as a few local voluntary organisations as Gandhi Peace Foundation, SEWA-Bhagalpur, Jama-ate Islami, Milleth Welfare Society, Jama-ate Ulma, Immarat Sharia etc. They really deserve our appreciation and gratitude for their assistance and support.



More houses with people's participation.



Potable water in plenty.

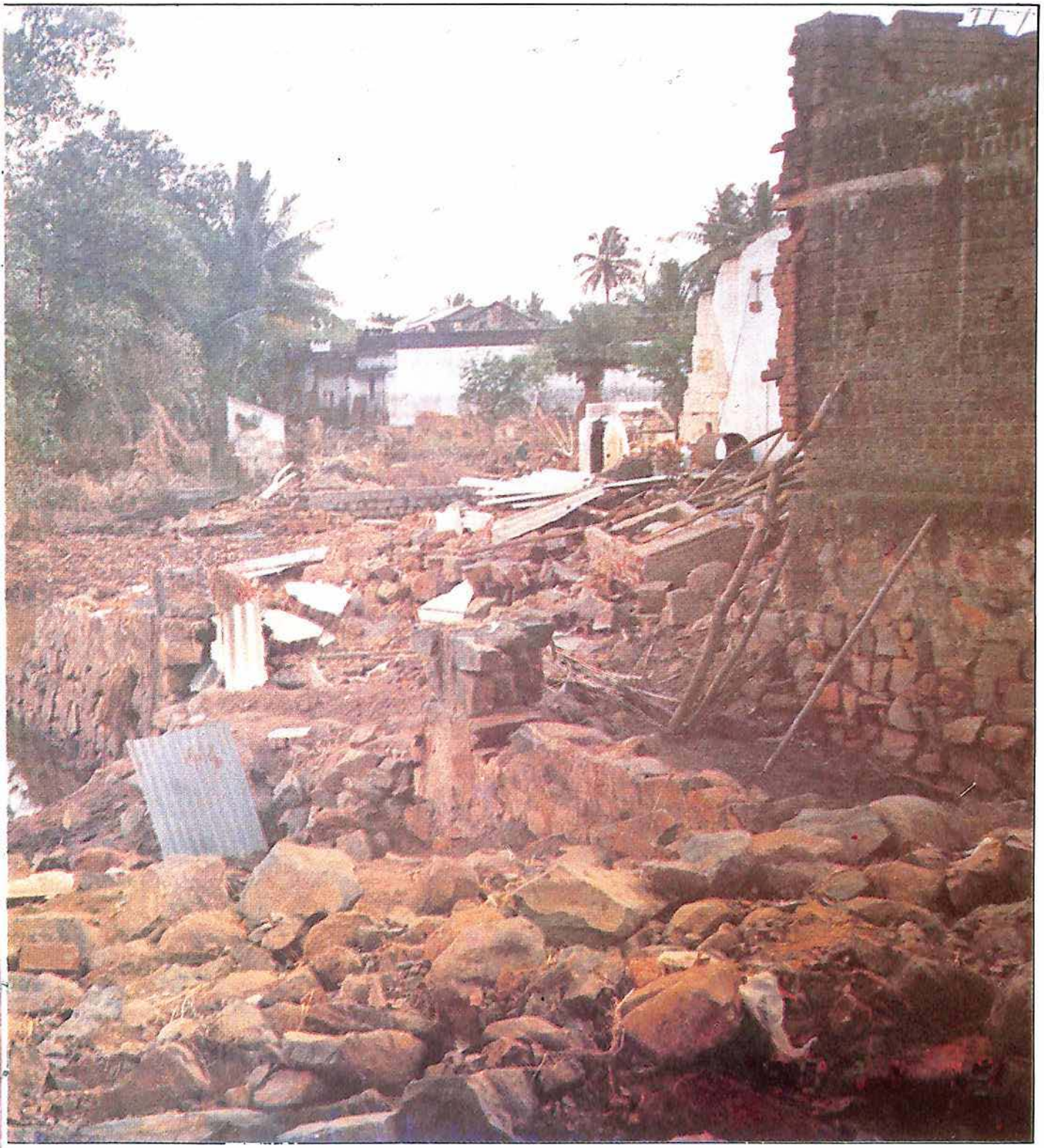
GANJAM FLASH FLOOD

Yet another disaster that caught up unawares in the fag end of the year, in a completely unexpected region was the thundering flash flood in Ganjam district, which completely razed to the earth the township of Aska and another 16 blocks covering a total population of 600,000 people; sixtynine people died, 11,574 cattle heads perished, 282,000 hectares of crop were damaged. It also covered with sand, 16,683 hectares of cultivated land. Public buildings, education institutions, electrical installations, bridges, drinking water tubewells and pipe water systems were severely damaged in this flash flood.

This flash flood has been caused by a deep depression formed in the Bay of Bengal on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November, 1990 which centered around 300 K.M. south of Gopalpur-on-sea in the Ganjam district. On 4th of November it badly hit Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Koraput districts of Orissa State. Thirty to

A Nutrition Programme in progress in Ganjam.

Thirty six hours it rained and caused floods of unprecedented magnitude in Ganjam in the entire Rushikulya river systems and its tributeries. The worst and directly hit area of this 'deluge' was Aska town, where the water rose to a height of 18' to 20' demolishing houses and properties in its fury. The only redeeming feature was that the height of the water level reached its climax in Aska during the day time and thereby human loss was reduced to the minimum but breaking down



Desolated Aska township

small and large, single storied or multi storied buildings of the town. Electrical gadgets, food grains and other consumable items were destroyed and there was temporary shortage of food in the town and in the rural areas. The situation in the rural areas was worst as all the houses were smashed and people were living in the open without any shelter.

The Govt. of Orissa initially started emergency relief operations in the district. In the interior unapproachable areas, there was air dropping of food supplies. Relief operations were in full swing in all the affected blocks. Indigenous and local voluntary agencies were also doing their mite.

At the request of the State Government, Lutheran World Service (India) immediately conducted an on the spot survey and started its emergency operation from 14th of November in four blocks viz. Dharakot, Aska, Seragada and Suroda. Nutrition Programme, distribution of plastic sheets, blankets and children garments covered almost 100,000 people who were in distress. The details are as follows:

Milk . . 226 bags/	daily average beneficiaries 7694.
Emergency Rations . . 464 cartons.	-do-

The nutrition programme assisted the children of the weaker sections for a period of two months.

Plastic Sheets . .	2000 nos.
Blankets . .	4000 pcs.
Children garments.	7000 sets.

The Govt. of Orissa made a further request for sinking of tubewells in the districts. As the soil of the region is rocky, tubewells could be sunk only by drilling operations. The government requested LWS to sink 200 tubewells sharing the cost on a fifty-fifty basis: Approx. cost of each tubewell will be Rs 30,000.

The collector of the district made a special appeal tc LWS to provide housing preferably traditional type of houses which would cost approx. Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000 per house. But due to paucity of funds we cound not give a positive reply to the Collector.

Likewise the Collector requested further to initiate labour intensive programme for the landless workers and the marginal farmers in order to provide them with work and food immediately after the crisis when practically no work would be available. Projects are being selected and food grains purchased to implement this programme.

Girls out number boys in a nutrition Centre

KALAHANDI

FLOODS

Kalahandi stood as a synonym for drought and famine in India at least for the last quarter of the century. Surprisingly in 1990 a flash flood struck Kalahandi district on 22.8.90 damaging crop, destroying houses, sand-casting hundreds of acres of crop land in seven blocks viz. Golamunda, Bhawanipatna, Kesinga, Karlamunda, Sinapalli, Dharamgarh and Junagarh. The Collector of Kalahandi made a request to LWS to take up relief operations in the affected blocks.

In addition to a nutrition programme in Kalahandi district in the drought affected areas in Khariar block, we had to take up a nutrition programme for the flood victims in Sinapalli and Boden blocks covering approx. 3000 beneficiaries daily for two months. Twenty-four feeding centres were opened and the programme is still running. Till end of December we utilised 2715 kgs of milk and 249 cartons of emergency rations (nutritious biscuits.

A piece of Nutritious Biscuit and a cup of Milk served in Kalahandi.

DROUGHT

In spite of the steady rainfall in Kalahandi district in 1988 and 89 there were pockets under drought. Nawapara sub-division was one such area. Due to the backwardness of the Sub-division, the weaker sections of the community were under great stress and strain. Lutheran World Service was approached to assist this underdeveloped area by providing drinking water facilities and implementing suitable minor irrigation schemes for the benefit of the community.

In 1989 we completed seven projects out of nine, and in 1990 we initiated seventeen minor irrigation schemes. In all we completed 15 minor irrigation schemes in Khariar block and the remaining projects are in progress.

NUTRITION —

In order to mitigate mal-nutrition of the children, nursing and expectant mothers, Lutheran World Service also organised a nutrition programme in Khariar block in Nawapara Sub-division, to give a cup of milk and a nutritious biscuit covering 3891 beneficiaries daily for a period of three months. The nutrition programme was spread out in 37 centres in the block. Half the population of the block is tribal and the nutrition programme was of immense assistance to the community.

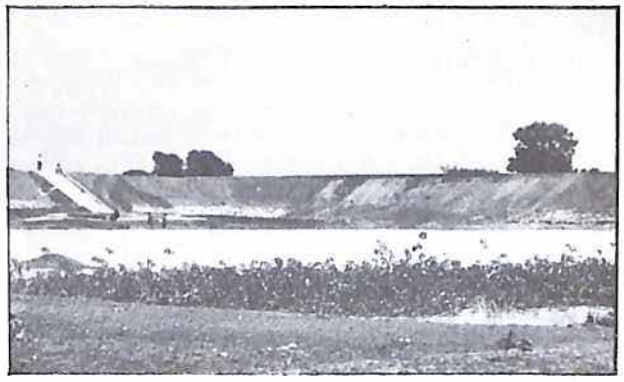
EXECUTION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF SCHEDULE TRIBE BENEFICIARIES OF MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA) POCKETS IN NAWAPARA SUB-DIVISION

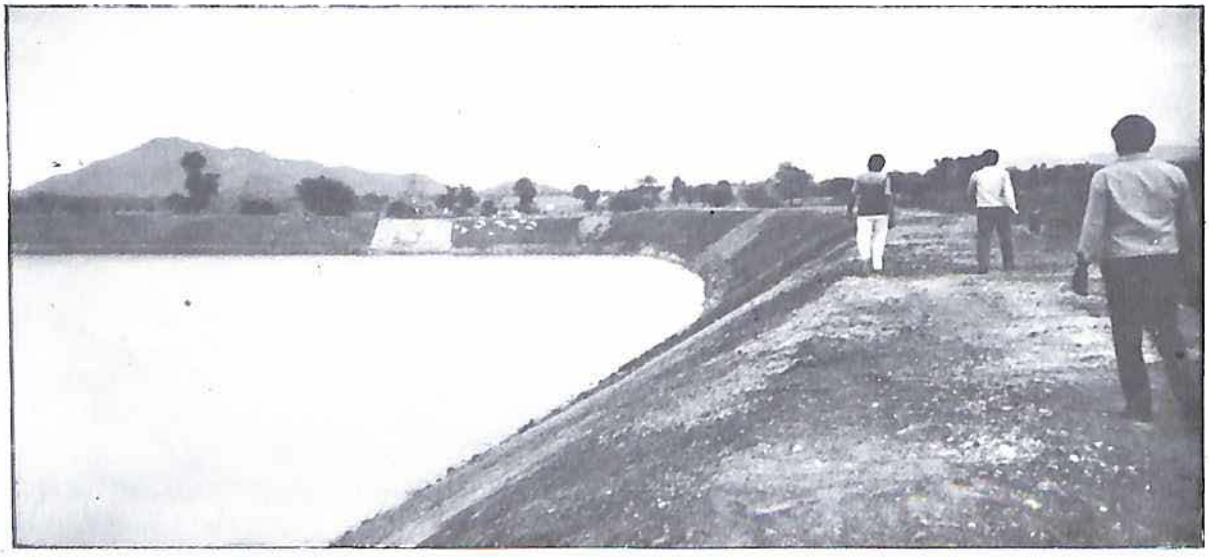
This land development work is exclusively for the small and.marginal tribal farmers of the MADA pocket at the rate of one acre of each beneficiary. The unit cost for development of one acre of land is Rs 1,000 out of which Rs 500 will be contributed by the Government and the balance will be the share of the beneficiary in shape of labour. This will create a sense of involvement for the beneficiary for the development of his own land.

The District Collector of Kalahandi requested Lutheran World Service to engage its staff in the execution of this development programme and Rs 500 which is the Government contribution will be handed over to Lutheran World Service. Lutheran World Service either by itself or with assistance of the local Government authorities will motivate the tribal beneficiary, identify and finally select the beneficiary. Preference will be given to the needy tribals where land development is essentially required. The final list will be approved by the Collector or his representative before the commencement of the work.

In this connexion an agreement has been signed by the respective block development officers on behalf of the Collector and LWS Project Officer at Kalahandi on behalf of the Director, Lutheran World Service (India). The work commenced in December, 1990 in four blocks viz. Nawapara, Khariar, Boden and Sinapalli.

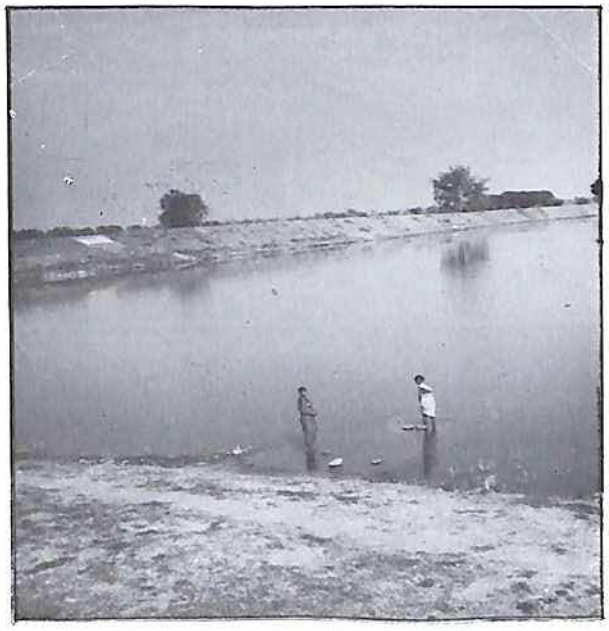
One of the unique features of the project is that the beneficiary is the focal point, unless he makes up his mind, the development of his land will not materialize and so motivation of the beneficiary is of utmost importance. LWS field staff who lives in the village is seriously involved in the motivation process. There is very close participation of the beneficiary, the LWS field staff and the local staff of the BDO which makes the project a success.





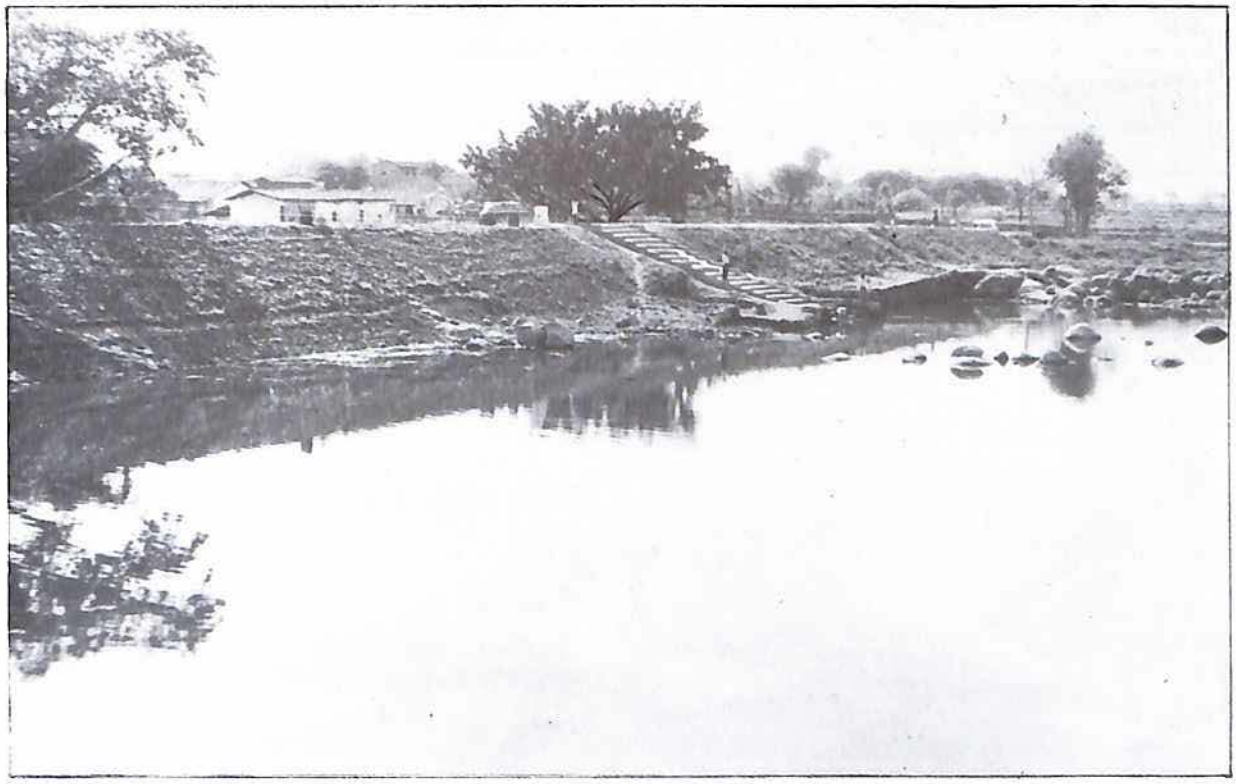
Water — A luxury in many parts of India now readily available to the tribal community in Kalahandi.

DROUGHT IN NILGIRI AND OUPADA BLOCKS.



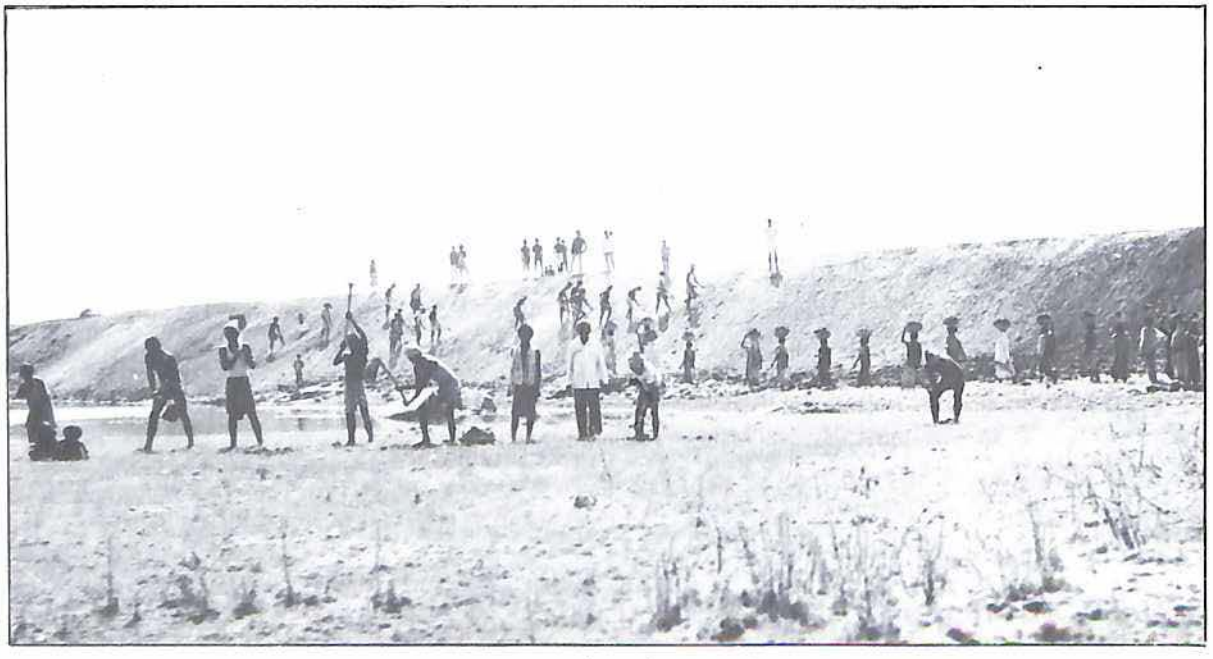
The operation drought in Nilgiri continued in 1990 as well. The drilling of bore wells for drinking water and food-for-work programme to give casual employment to the drought affected landless labourers and marginal farmers were in progress in 1990. The drilling operation was completed by the end of May 1990 by completing 67 tubewells while the food-for-work programmes were closed down in August, 1990.

In both the blocks we initiated during the period 1989-90, 18 projects mainly tanks and a few roads. All of them were successfully completed and will now serve the community. The tanks are good and will provide water for daily house hold chores and for agricultural purposes if energised.



Two Completed Minor Irrigation Projects.

Food-for-work Projects in progress . . . . . .

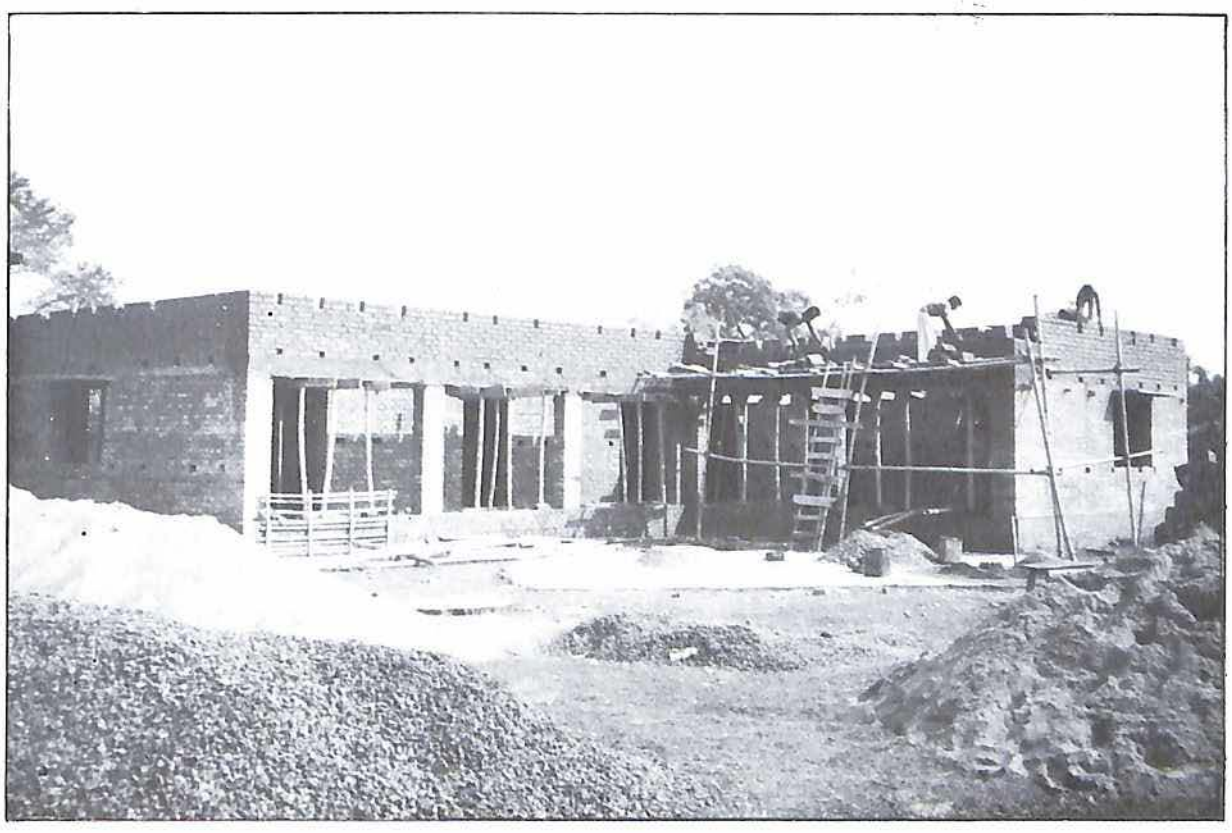


. . . . . and nearing completion.

WEST BENGAL STATE RESTORATION PROGRAMME IN SUNDERBANS FOLLOWING THE CYCLONE IN NOVEMBER,1988.

West Bengal State was continuously hit by disasters in 1986, 1987 and 1988, by repeated floods finally by a cyclone at the fag end of the year 1988. The 1986 floods inundated the entire South Bengal and the one in 1987 severely flooded North Bengal as Malda, West Dinajpur and other northern districts, while the cyclone in November 1988 hit the Sundarbans, South and North 24 Parganas districts seriously affecting 2 million people. Gosaba, Basanti and Kultoli blocks in South 24 Parganas and Hasnabad, Hingalganj in 24 Parganas were some of the blocks ravaged by the cyclone.

Lutheran World Service (India) at the request of the Govt. of West Bengal initiated emergency relief operation in Kultoli, Basanti and Gosaba to be followed by a restoration programme such as construction of primary school buildings and sinking of tubewells. But non-availablility of funds initially staggered the programme considerably. It was only late in 1989 we received firm assurances from our donors for funds for the construction of 47 primary school buildings and 40 tubewels. In Basanti 18 school buildings & 20 tubewells, in Gosaoba 19 school buildings & 20 tubewells and in North 24 Parganas 10 primary schools. With the fianancial assistance of Cathedral Relief Service, Calcutta, we were able to sink 4 more tubewells in Gosaba. Total number of tubewells were 44.

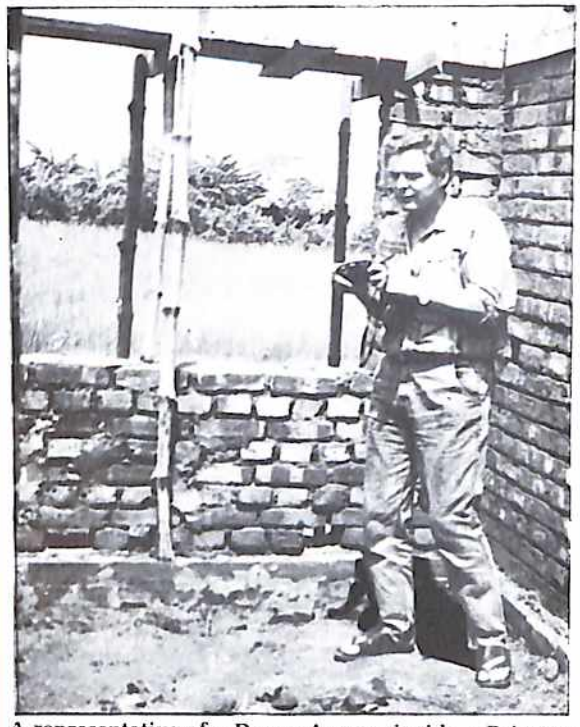


An 'L' shaped primary school building in progress.

The construction of the primary school buildings commenced in 1989. Sunderbans which is separated from the main land by innumerable rivers and the sea is difficult for communication and transporation. And this is a major hindrance in the construction programme in the area. Building materials such as bricks, cement, iron rods, stone chips, sand and timber will have to be transported from the main land to the interior areas of the school sites by boats, energised or otherwise, or even by head loads. Each school was a pucca construction with brick walls and reinforced concrete roof measuring 72′ × 22′ with five class rooms, a teacher's room, a 6′ verandah and sanitary facilities. Procurement of materials sometimes posed a major problem particularly non-availability of the materials and rising prices without any reason or rhyme.

And this often delayed construction of the building and thereby delaying the completion of the project according to schedule. Nevertheless as of 31.12.90 the following number of schools were completed.

Area	Target (Nos.)	Completed (Nos.)
Basanti	18	15
Gosaba	19	15
North 24-Parganas	10	9



A representative of a Donor Agency inside a Primary School Building during construction.

The remaining school buildings are in progress and are awaiting completion early next year.

All the completed schools are handed over to the District level Panchayát (self Government) authorities with due information to the District

A completed school ready for occupation

School Boards. It is appropriate to mention here that these strongly constructed schools could also be utilised as cyclone/flood shelters in times of disaster.

The participation of the local community in the construction of the building programme is very much worth mentioning. They voluntarily transported the building materials from the ghats to the school site. Also they were engaged in cutting the foundation, preparing the floor of the school buildings and many other unskilled labour.

TUBEWELLS IN SUNDERBANS –

In Sunderbans to get potable water free from salinity, one has to drill 1000' to 1500' or even more and this could be accomplished only by hand rigs due to lack of transportation to move heavy power rigs to the area. Manual rigs take at least three to four weeks to complete a bore and unsuccessful bores are also frequent. Some time one would strike saline water also. So it is through these difficulties and uncertainties we bore the wells in Sunderbans. Once the potable water is struck even at a depth of 1500' it is a happy event for the community.

A manual rig operation in Sunderbans.

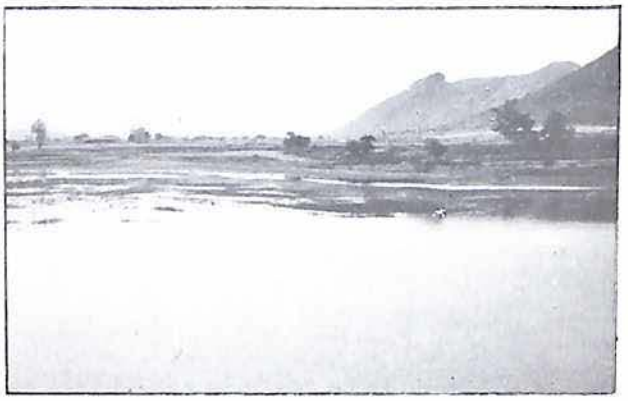
Happily drawing potable water.

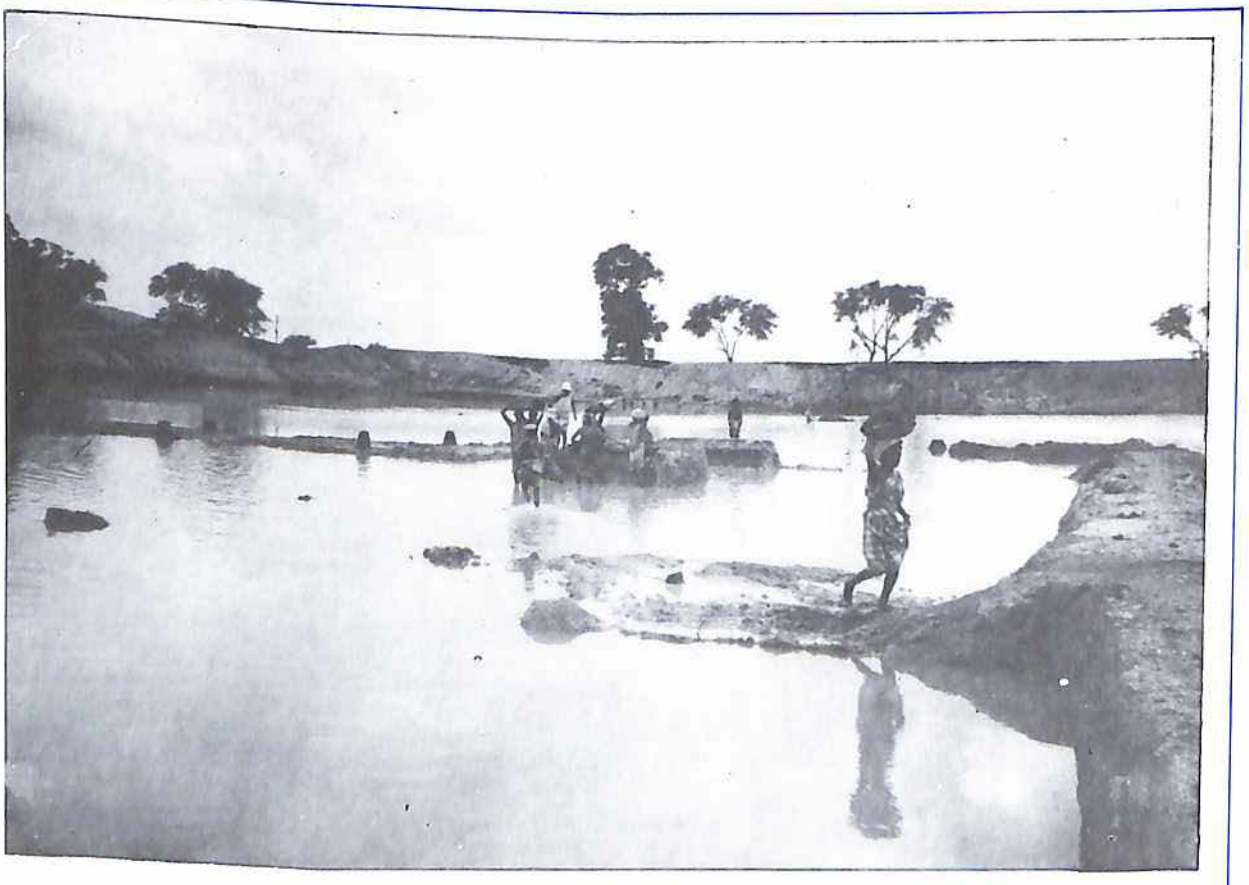
FOOD-FOR-WORK –

Communication or transportation facilities in Sunderbans are very minimal. So it is extremely difficult for the local community to move from one place to another especially during the monsoon. School children are very much handicapped in this respect. So wherever LWS schools are put up we were proposing link roads which would facilitate school children, their parents and teachers. These link roads connect the primary schools with the villages and also with the river- side embankments. During heavy floods and cyclone the link roads are a natural protection against disasters.

The local community, landless labour and the marginal farmers are voluntarily participating in the building up of the link roads although they get an honorarium in grain for the days' labour. In Basanti there are four such projects and the same are nearing completion and in Gosaba also four projects. Each link road is measuring 4 kilo metres approx.

The last monsoon in 1990 prevented the progress of the schemes but early in 1991 these link roads will be completed. The local village level committees will be responsible for the continued maintenance of these very useful roads in future.





food-for-work.

E & R DRILLING DIVISION 1990

Lutheran World Service with its four drilling rigs were operating in 1990 in four districts of Orissa State namely Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Balasore and Bolangir.

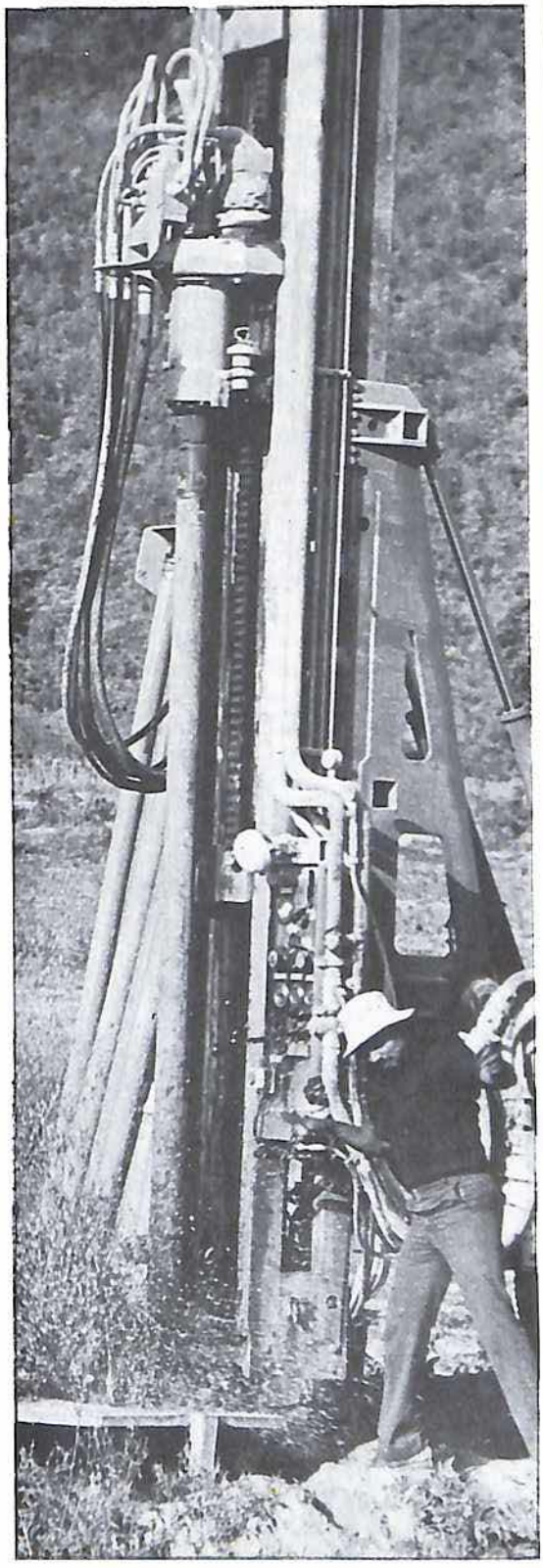
In Mayurbhanj, one of our rigs was in operation throughout the last ten years and therefore we propose to shift the rig to another needy area in Orissa. In Rairangpur Sub-division of Mayurbhanj district, we sunk 705 tubewells during the decade up to December, 1990. Another 45 will be completed by early 1991 before we pull out from Rairangpur. In 1990 alone we successfully completed 122 tubewells covering a total population of approx. 30,000 people.

In Kalahandi district our drilling operations continued in 1990 as well. We completed a total number of 419 tubewells beginning from 1987. In 1990 alone we sunk 92 tubewells. As the Govt. of Orissa and the Central Government has declared Kalahandi as "Borewell district" the Government has requested LWS to put up more tubewells in problem villages. The drilling operation in Kalahandi will continue for some more time to provide potable water to the most needy villagers in the interior and hilly tracks.

In Balasore district our drilling operation was in Nilgiri and Oupada blocks, a rocky region inhabited by schedule castes and schedule tribes. We were able to provide during 1989 and 1990 (sixtyseven) tubewells and in 1990 alone twenty numbers. The entire 67 tubewells could give potable water to approx. 15,000 people.

The district of Bolangir is also a drought prone area and drinking water facilities are yet to be reached in many remote villages. At the request of the Govt. of Orissa we propose to sink 50 tubewells initially and the drilling commenced in November, 1990. We hope to complete the same very soon.

Defunct tubewell rejuvenation programme — The rejuvenation programme taken up in Bankura district in 1988 has been phased out in 1990 after rejuvenating 425 defunct tubewells. All these tubewells were provided with new India Mark II Hand Pumps and new platforms.

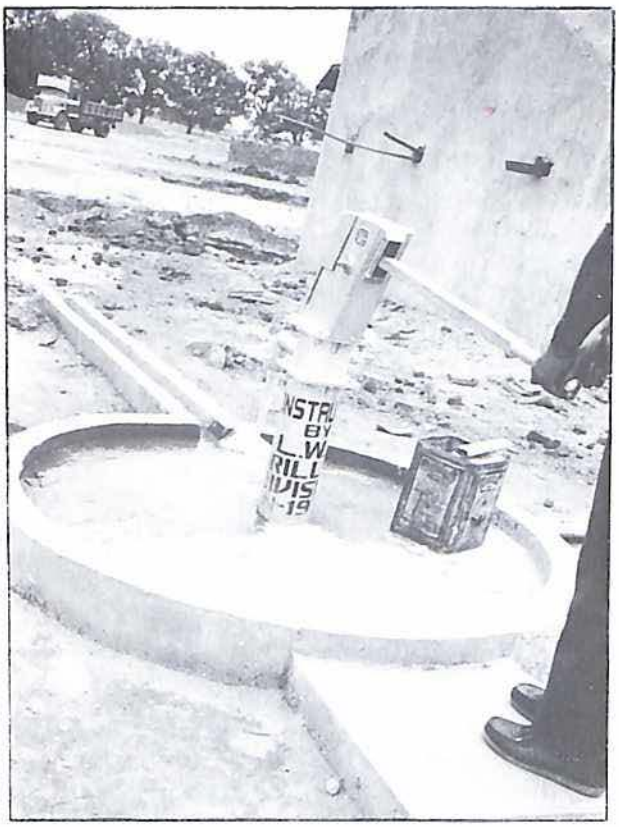


A drilling rig in operation.

UNICEF and PHED participated with LWS, in accomplishing this programme. Of course the local community enthusiastically participated in the operation.

Training on Hand Pump Maintenance.

During the year 4 Training Camps were organised to train the beneficiaries in hand pump maintenance. One person from each village was selected to work voluntarily where LWS tubewells were already sunk. The training programme was for a duration of two days only within the block area. The resource persons were selected from the district. PHE and LWS Representatives, Medical Officers and such other responsible men and women formed the training team. The beneficiaries consisted of both men and women, mostly women and training is imparted free in all the related subjects required for the maintenance of the tubewells to provide water uninterruptedly for the total benefit of the community. At the end of the training; each trained "Care taker" is given a certificate authorising the person for the maintenance of the tubewell; also a tool kit to carry minor repairs. These "Care takers" are authorised to make complaints to Government authorities directly for major repairs of the tubewell as and when required.



A newly completed tubewell.

Training on diarrhoea control.

Self Evaluation — A survey was conducted in 1990 to study the effectiveness of the hand pump project undertaken by LWS since 1980 in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa. A representative of the local community, a field staff of LWS and a local Government Official formed the evaluation team. The following statistics will reveal the services rendered all through the years by LWS tubewells in Mayurbhanj district in collaboration with P.H.E.D., Govt. of Orissa.

Blocks.	No. of LWS tubewells surveyed in Mayurbhanj	No. of tubewells pumps giving good service.	No. of tubewells defunct due to non-repair
Jamda	101	71	30
Bijatala	166	148	18
Bisoi	84	84	—
Bahalda	37	36	1
Tiring	57	56	1
Rairangpur	70	68	2
Total :	515	463	52

It is likely that the defunct tubewells will be taken up for repairs immediately by PHED who originally installed the hand pumps.

OUR DRILLING RIGS AND OUR CREW — LWS is now in possession of four drilling rigs viz. Halco 625, WDS 350, NEMEK 500B and ITH 10. All the four Rigs are operating in Orissa State concentrating in drought prone areas. As in previous years these rigs are in action in very remote areas, in unidentified villages or problem villages either due to poor accessibility or being rocky region. But the rigs as well as our crew penetrated in to these inaccessible areas in order to provide drinking water to the people in the area.

Our crew are well experienced in the operation and are committed to the work. During the year the entire team voluntarily extended their daily working period up to 4-5 hours a day and with the result they were able to complete 71 more bores. This 'good-will gesture' was very much appreciated by the local community and by LWS authorities.

Women in large nos. attending the Care Takers's Training.

A detailed statistics of tubewell programme during the year 1990 are given below :

1. NEW BOREWELLS DRILLED AND INDIA MARK II HAND PUMPS INSTALLED.

Area	No. of New bores completed			Hand Pump Installed	No. of people benefitted
	Total	Successfully	dry		
Mayurbhanj	154	143	11	122	30,500
Kalahandi	124	108	16	92	23,000
Bolangir	13	13	—	1	250
Balasore	20	20	—	20	5,000
TOTAL :	311	284	27	235	58,750

2. DEFUNCT TUBEWELL REJUVENATION.

Area	No. of tubewells successfully completed	People benefitted
Bankura	39	7,800

3. TRAINING.

Area	Subject	No. of training conducted	Participants		
			Men	Women	Total
Mayurbhanj	Village level Hand pump maintenance, sanitation and water related health	3	27	138	165
Kalahandi		1	10	40	50
		4	37	178	215

THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE 1981-1990 It is appropriate to mention that during this international drinking water supply and sanitation decade that LWS played its humble role, by providing drinking water to thousands of people in the Eastern States, as Orissa, West Bengal & Bihar. In total in the decade we sunk 5727 tubewells. Details are given below :

States	Tubewells	Dug Wells	Total people benefitted
West Bengal	3,742	156	958,900
Orissa	1,859	29	469,100
Bihar	126	—	31,500
Total :	5,727	185	1,459,500

Out of the total 5,727 tubewells sunk by LWS (I) during the Drinking Water Decade (from 1981-1990); 3121 tubewells are in Hard Rock Region of West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar drilled with the help of Power Rigs and the remaining wells are sunk by manual device under Emergency and Development Programmes.

OURSELVES

Early in 1990 nine teams were in different fields in the rehabilitation and restoration programmes in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar breaking geographical, cultural and linguistic barriers. It is worth mentioning that almost all field staff of the E & R Unit are well versed to communicate fluently at least in four regional languages — Bengali, Oriya, Hindi and Telegu. This really is a unique feature of the E & R Unit and a great asset in the field of operation.

Out of the five teams in West Bengal, two North Bengal Teams were closing down a huge programme of two consecutive years 1988 and 1989, housing, construction of primary school buildings and sinking of tubewells. Three teams in South Bengal, South and North 24-Parganas districts were also busy in the reconstruction of school buildings, sinking of tubewells and a few labour intensive projects.

In Orissa, the Balasore team was engaged in closing the drought prevention projects in Oupada and Nilgiri blocks. The team in Kalahandi district was in the midst of labour intensive and water harvesting projects in Nawapara Sub-division and was making satisfactory progress.

In Bihar two teams were at work. One was struggling hard to complete the housing project of the earthquake victims and the other fully occupied in the restoration programme of riot ridden victims of Bhagalpur.

The four drilling teams were actively working in Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi districts, giving potable water to hundreds of villagers.

As the year rolled on and there were no major emergencies, the E & R Unit bid farewell to a sizeable number of casual volunteers. We are grateful to them for their sincere and hard work in the remotest areas of LWS operation.

We are sorry to mention the sad and sudden death of a dear colleague Shri Baidyanath Bose. Shri Bose was one of the old guards of LWS who sincerely served the organisation for 15 years. He died at the age of 52. We place on record our deepest sorrow and heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the bereaved family.

One of the strong disciplines that the E & R Unit tries to maintain ever since its inception is to keep good, friendly and cordial relationship with the community, whom we serve and with the State, District Block and Panchayat level authorities. Further all programmes and projects are undertaken in close collaboration with all concerned. In emergencies and rehabilitation programmes our grass root level workers mostly stay in the interior areas where living amenities are minimal. But still we continue to bear this 'Cross' for the sake of the work and the distressed community. This has proved often a rewarding thing.

We are happy to mention that a few of our field staff got married this year and we wish them a Happy and Prosperous life.

The E & R Unit Executive Committee met 4 times during the year to transact urgent and important matters related to emergency and rehabilitation programmes.

P. C. Joseph,
Emergency Officer.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE 1990

		AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT U.S. $
A.	**LWS FUNDS ADMINISTERED DURING THE YEAR**		
	Distribution of Donated Commodities	958,138	56,999
	Provision for Emergency	1,362,139	80,000
	Work Project	3,433,522	200,000
	North Bengal (Phase II)	566,938	34,360
	Bihar Earthquake	1,854,081	110,593
	West Bengal Cyclone	8,079,876	477,143
	Andhra Cyclone 1990	791,300	45,660
	Project WHAT Rig Operation	3,327,157	196,501
	SUB TOTAL	20,373,151	1,201,256

		AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT U.S. $
B.	**IN ADDITION TO THE LWS FUNDS THE E & R UNIT UTILISED THE FOLLOWING RESOURCES**		
	Approx. value of LWS Donated Commodities (Milk Product and Emergency Ration)	3,056,031	185,635
	Funds Provided by Govt. of Orissa Project What rig operation	2,698,000	157,749
	Approx. value of LWS Donated Commodities Project What Rig operation	335,092	20,354
	SUB TOTAL	6,089,123	363,738

		AMOUNT RS.	AMOUNT U.S. $
A+B.	**TOTAL LWS FUNDS AND OTHER RESOURCES UTILISED DURING THE YEAR 1990**		
	LWS funds administered	20,373,151	1,201, 256
	Other resources utilised	6,089,123	363,738
	TOTAL	26,462,274	1,564,994

STATISTICS 1990 (EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATION)

NUTRITION PROGRAMME — ORISSA, ANDHRA PRADESH AND BIHAR

Area	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Daily Average	Commodities utilised Milk Powder Kgs.	Milk Powder Bags	Emergency Ration Cartons
ORISSA					
Kalahandi	257,176	6,360	7,725	309	1,083
Ganjam	187,873	7,694	5,636	226	464
ANDHRA PRADESH					
Guntur	333,335	7,390	10,000	400	1,007
BIHAR					
Bhagalpur	166,666	2,954	5,000	200	700
	945,050	24,398	28.361	1135	3,254
Through Dev. Deptt.	13,333	—	400	16	—
Through Other Organisations	—	—	3,425	137	--
	958,383	24,398	32,186	1288	3,254

FAMILY ASSISTANCE (DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING)

AREA	Adult Nos.	Children Sets	Blankets Nos.	Beneficiaries
ORISSA				
Balasore	60	70	—	130
Ganjam	—	—	4,000	4,000
BIHAR				
Bhagalpur	—	10,237	—	10,237
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Guntur	13,489	3,987	—	17,476
WEST BENGAL				
Through Dev. Deptt.	92	68	—	160
Through other Organisation	1,016	—	2,230	3,246
	14,657	14,363	6,230	35,249

ROOFING MATERIALS (PLASTIC SHEETS)

Area	No. of Pcs. Distributed	No. of Families Benefitted
ORISSA		
Ganjam	2000	2000
ANDHRA PRADESH		
Guntur	2969	2969
	4969	4969

REHABILITATION & RESTORATION PROGRAMME

TRADITIONAL TYPE OF HOUSES

Area	Total Target	No. of Houses Completed	Average Cost Per House
WEST BENGAL, Malda	325	325	Rs. 2,340

HOUSE MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME — BIHAR

Area	Total Target	Total Completed	Bamboo Nos.	Sal Pole Nos.	Tiles Nos.	Ridges Nos.	Straw Bundles
BIHAR							
Bhagalpur	746	746	14,740	977	342,116	9259	151,000

PERMANENT HOUSES — BIHAR

AREA	TOTAL TARGET	NO. OF HOUSES TAKEN UP	NO. OF HOUSES COMPLETED	AVERAGE COST PER HOUSE
BIHAR				
Madhubani (Laukahi)	287	287	287	Rs. 18,000

CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Programme	Area	No. of schools Target	No. of schools completed	Average cost per school
North Bengal Flood	West Dinajpur	2	2	Rs 169,603
West Bengal Cyclone (North & South 24-Parganas Districts)	Basanti	18	15	Rs 260,000
	Gosaba	19	14	"
	Hingalganj	5	5	"
	Sandeshkhali I	2	2	"
	Barasat II	2	2	"
	Total	48	40	

FOOD FOR WORK

Area	Projects	Earthwork completed cft.	Mandays Involved	Commodities Utilised		
				Wheat kgs.	Rice kgs.	Completed Projects
WEST BENGAL						
Gosaba	3 MIP	★924,882	6,595	56,465	—	—
Basanti	2 MIP	★833,781	7,526	68,886	—	—
BIHAR						
Bhagalpur	56 Wells Re-excavation	—	1,268	9,141	—	56 Wells
	1 MIP	73,096	866	5,809	—	1
ORISSA						
Kalahandi	—	★★190,020	7,761	—	29,751	2
Kalahandi	17 MIP	★6,990,692	173,201	—	468,861	14
Balasore	3 MIP	444,592	7,910	—	35,082	3
Balasore	—	★★814,410	8,215	—	37,960	5
	26 MIP 56 Wells	10,271,473	213,342	140,301	571,654	25 MIP 56 Wells

☆ 3 Projects are in progress in Gosaba and 2 projects are in progress in Basanti, in South 24-Pargans. 3 Projects are in progress in Kalahandi.

★★ Projects taken up in 1989 were fully completed within this year.

SUMMARY OF FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT

	WEST BENGAL	BIHAR	ORISSA	TOTAL
Tank/Dam	—	1 No. 73096 cft.	4 Nos. 1014575 cft.	5 Nos. 1087671 cft.
Bundh	—	—	14 Nos. 8 K.M.	14 Nos. 8 K.M.
Road	5 Nos. 17.75 K.M.	—	2 Nos. 6 K.M.	7 Nos. 23.75 K.M.
Wells	—	56	—	56 Average Depth 30 ft.

TUBEWELLS BY HAND BORING

Area	Total Target	Total No. of Tubewells Sunk	Average depth of Each Tubewell|Mtr.
WEST BENGAL			
Gosaba	11	11	298.99
Basanti	17	17	310.01
BIHAR			
Bhagalpur	40	40	47.97
	68	68	—

DRINKING WATER TUBEWELLS (BY DRILLING DIVISION)

Area	Total No. of Tubewells sunk by rig	Average depth of each Tubewell Mtr.
Kalahandi	108	56
Bolangir	13	50
Rairangpur	143	55
Balasore	20	50
	284	
BANKURA		
Rejuvenation	39	

STATEMENT OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED DUTY FREE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31-12-90

Sl. No.	Qty.	Commodity	Mode of Shipment	Month and year of receipts	Purpose of Donation	Donor's Name and Address
1.	1346	Emergency Ration	Sea-MV Susak	May '90	Emergency Relief	Norwegian Church Aid
2.	1200	Milk Powder	Sea-MV Tiger Greek	July '90	— do —	— do —

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF E & R UNIT AT A GLANCE — 1974 TO 1990

Type of Activities	1974 — 1989	1990	Total	Unit
1. (a) Traditional/Permanent houses	15,484	612	16,096	Families
(b) Housing Aid	24,462	746	25,208	"
(c) Temporary Shelter	74,274	4,969	79,243	"
2. (a) Tubewell (Manual)	6,915	84	6,999	Nos.
(b) Tubewell (Rig) 86 to 90 only (including Rejuvenation)	1,346	323	1,669	"
(c) Open Well	68	56	124	"
3. Food/Cash for Work				
(a) Wheat/Rice/Atta	13,040.40	712	13,752.4	M. Tons
(b) Cash	Rs. 506,550 (US$ 50,655)	—	Rs. 506,550 (US$ 50,655)	—
(c) Tank/Dam	341	5	346	Nos.
i) Earthwork in Cft.	103 Million	10	113 Million	Cft.
ii) Area covered for irrigation	8420	612	9032	Acres
(d) Village Road	178 (496.25 K.M.)	7 (23.75 K.M.)	185 520 K.M.	Nos.
(e) Canals	46 88 K.M.	— —	46 88 K.M.	Nos.
(f) Bundh/Embankments	108 192.25 K.M.	14 8 K.M.	122 200.25 K.M.	Nos.
4. Cleaning of Polluted Tank for sweet water	2061	—	2061	Families
5. Agriculture Assistance (seeds)	47478	—	47478	"
6. Nutrition Programme (Milk & Emergency Ration)	3890	65	3955	M. Tons.
7. School Building	431	40	471	Nos.
8. Clothing/Blankets/Utensils	1,313,978	35,249	1,349,227	Nos.
9. Medical Aid	254,458	—	254,458	Patients

THE PROJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED AND IMPLEMENTED BY

Mr. Erling Nielsen	Director
Mr. G. S. Banerjee	Dy. Director
drs. Christiaan Minderhoud	Finance Adviser
Mr. P. C. Joseph	Emergency Officer
Mr. S. K. Ganguly	Dy. Chief Accountant
Mr. A. K. Ghosh	Administrative Officer
Mr. T. K. Chatterjee	Jr. Accounts Officer
At the districts :	
Mr. A. K. Biswas	Dy. Programme Co-ordinator (Bihar)
Mr. R. N. Saha	Project Officer, Kalahandi (Orissa)
Mr. P. J. Chacko	Project Incharge, Bihar
Mr. Nitai Chandra Dutta	Project Incharge, Hasnabad, North 24-Parganas (West Bengal)
Mr. P. K. Sarkar	Project Incharge, Basanti, South 24-Parganas, (West Bengal)
Mr. Tapan Dutta	Project Incharge, Gosaba, South 24-Parganas, (West Bengal) / Ganjam, (Orissa)
Mr. Prasanta Kumar Dan	Project Incharge, Balasore, (Orissa)
Other Regular staff	37 Nos.
Casual volunteers/helpers	60 Nos.

DRILLING DIVISION

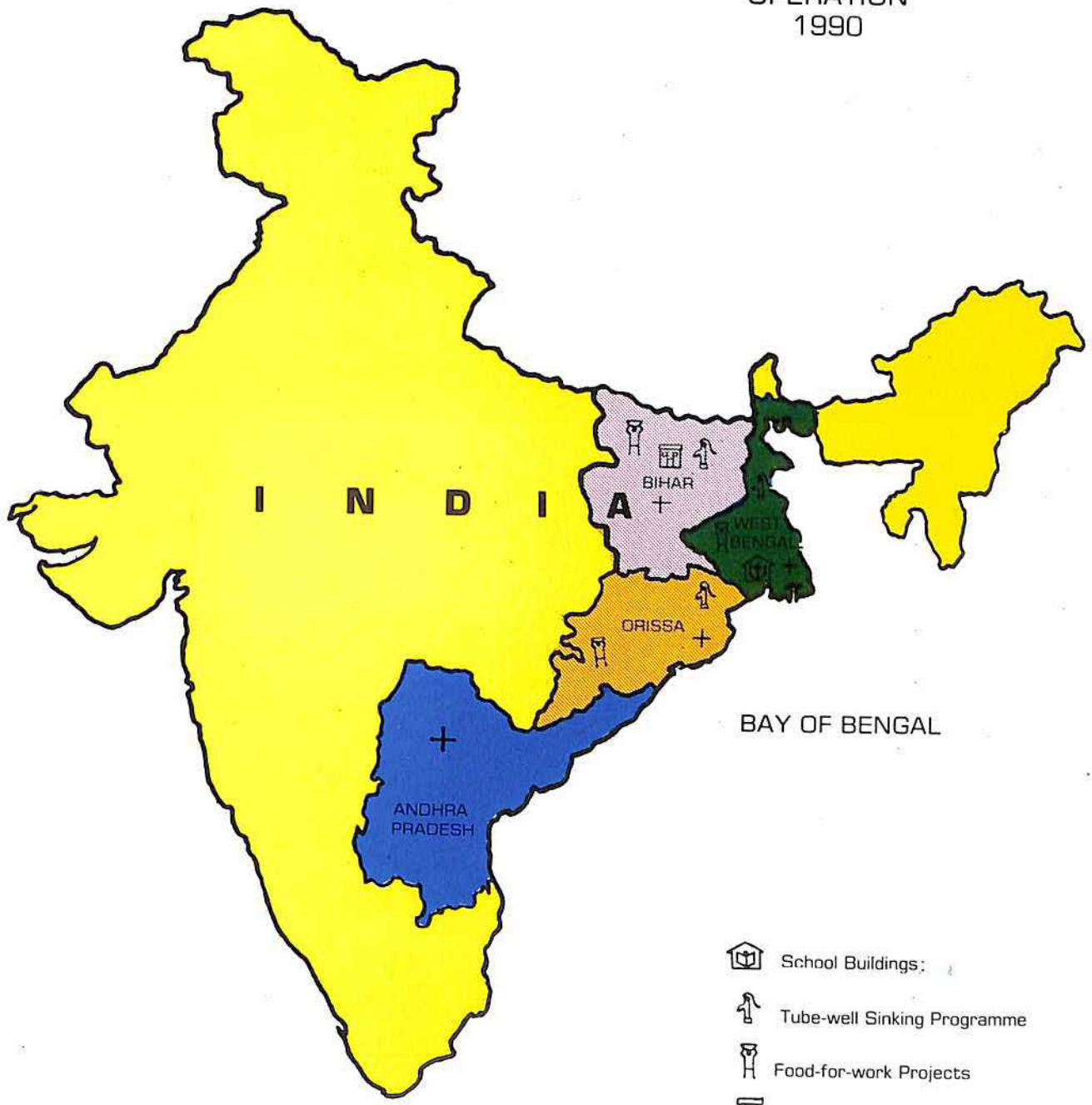
Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty	Dy. Programme Co-ordinator (H.O. & Districts)
Mr. V. V. Mathai	Project Officer – Maintenance
Mr. Debashis Dhar	Project Officer, (Geophysicist)
Mr. Ashim Kumar Sarkar	Project Incharge, Kalahandi, (Orissa)
Mr. Nitya Gopal Saha	Project Incharge, Rairangpur (Orissa)
Mr. S. K. Mondal	Project Incharge, Balasore (Orissa)
Mr. A. K. Saha	Project Incharge, Bankura (W.B.)
Other Regular Staff	41 Nos.
Casual Staff	4 Nos.

Auditors
Price Waterhouse

Photo credits : Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty,
Mr. S. K. Ganguly,
Mr. A. K. Biswas,
Mr. P. J. Chacko.

MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING AREAS OF E & R UNIT
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION
OPERATION
1990



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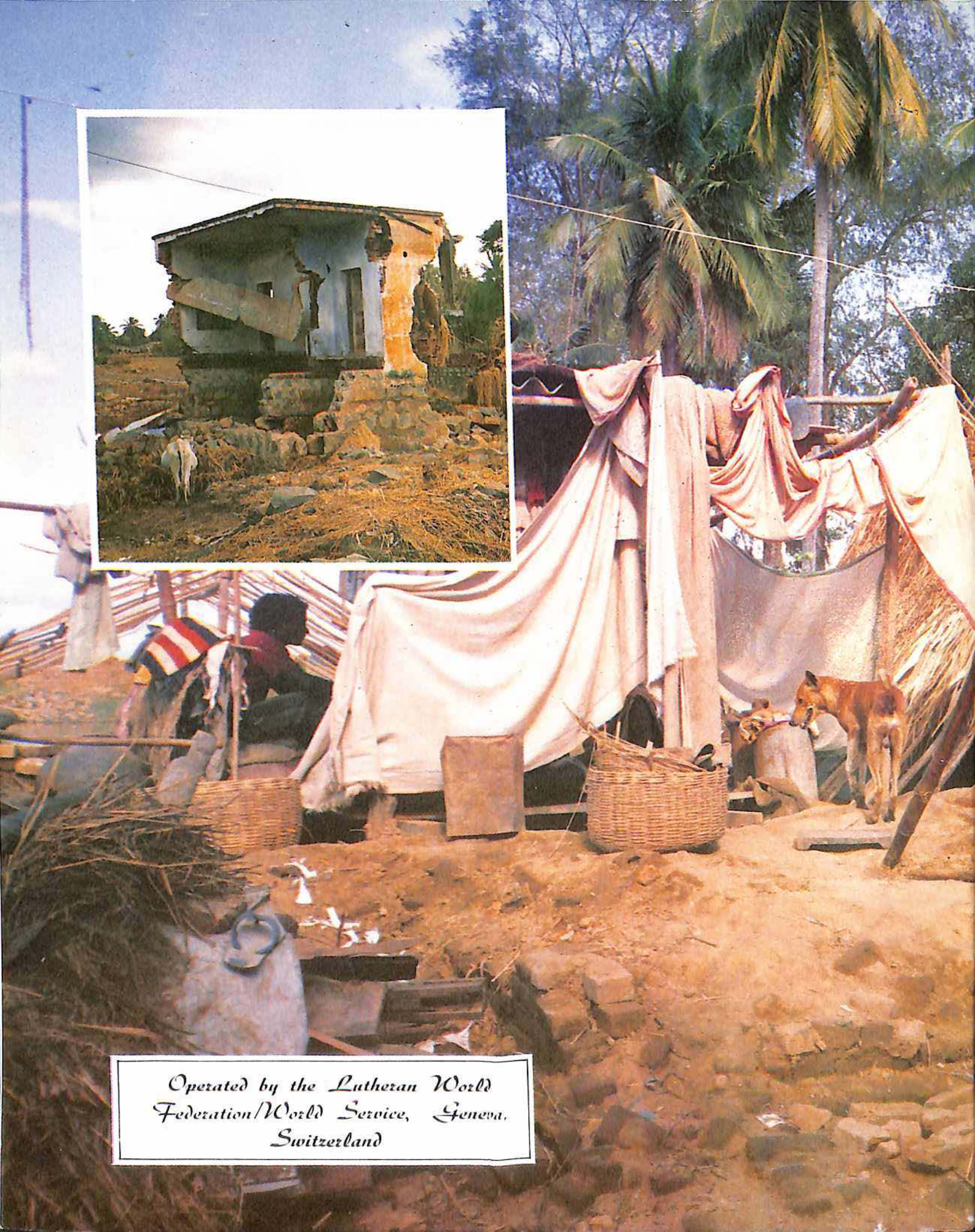

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